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The University of Cincinnati

Bulletin of Information

JULY, 1912

A MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY

DEVOTED TO

THE ADVANCEMENT OF LIBERAL AND TECHNICAL LEARNING
AND TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE
OF CINCINNATI

VIEW NORTHEAST OF ALL THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

From the tower of Hughes High School, on the west side of Clifton Avenue, can be seen, from right to left, the Van Wormer Library Building, Cunningham Hall, McMicken Hall, and Hanna Hall. A view is also obtained of the Engineering Building in the rear, and of the Power Plant and Gymnasium in a straight line to the right.

The University of Cincinnati

Charles William Dabney, President

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, for advanced study in non-professional courses. Joseph E. Harry, Dean.

THE McMICKEN COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, general undergraduate courses. Louis T. More, Dean.
External classes of college grade.
Evening classes in academic subjects.

THE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, a professional school.
William P. Burris, Dean.
Four-year courses for elementary and secondary teachers.
Course for teachers of art in co-operation with the Art Academy.
Course for kindergartners in co-operation with the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Metallurgical. Herman Schneider, Dean.
Regular four-year course.
Co-operative course.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (The Ohio-Miami Medical College and the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital). Paul G. Woolley, Dean.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Frederick C. Hicks, Dean.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.
Jermain G. Porter, Director.

THE LIBRARY. Charles A. Read, Librarian.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS. Alfred Brodbeck, Director.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS FACING CLIFTON AVENUE

Beyond the Van Wormer Library, which occupies the right half of the picture, is seen McMicken Hall, with its south wing—Cunningham Hall—and its north wing—Hanna Hall. McMicken Hall was the first of these buildings to be erected, being followed, respectively, by Hanna and Cunningham Halls and the Library, named after their donors, Henry Hanna, Briggs S. Cunningham, and Asa Van Wormer. This group of buildings was erected between the years 1895-1900.

The University of Cincinnati

THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, because of its many libraries, museums, and art galleries, and because of its great municipal, benevolent, and industrial institutions, offers excellent opportunities for study.

The location of the University of Cincinnati in Burnet Woods Park, on a high hill, near the geographical center of the city, is ideal. Clifton Avenue, upon which the University faces, is being built up with public institutions which will make this hill the Acropolis of Cincinnati. Forty-three acres in the southern end of Burnet Woods form the campus of the University, and a beautiful wooded park of 150 acres lies back of this. Eight large buildings, costing with their equipment over one million dollars, furnish accommodations for all of the Colleges except the Medical College, which is located on the McMicken homestead near the present hospitals. Some of these buildings are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

The endowment of the University now amounts to $1,153,000. The University derives its chief support, however, from the city. This year the city appropriated a total of $218,914.91 toward the current support of the Institution. The total annual budget for 1912 is $276,639.01. Men and women are admitted to all courses. In 1911-12, the total number of students was 1,400. At the last Commencement 228 diplomas were bestowed on graduates, including 56 degrees of Doctor of Medicine, 3 degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, and 30 Master of Arts degrees.

Tuition is free to citizens of Cincinnati in the College of Liberal Arts, in the evening classes, and in the College for Teachers; for non-residents the yearly tuition is $75. In the College of Engineering the tuition is $75 for regular students and $50 for co-operative students. In the College of Medicine the tuition is $125 a year. Information concerning laboratory fees, cost of room and board and other expenses, will be found in the announcements of the different Colleges.

A number of fellowships and scholarships are available for students. It will thus be seen that the expenses of residents of Cincinnati are little more than nominal. The total expenses of non-resident students vary from $400 to $600 per year, in accordance with courses taken and scale of living.

ROTUNDA AND PERIODICAL ROOM OF THE VAN WORMER LIBRARY

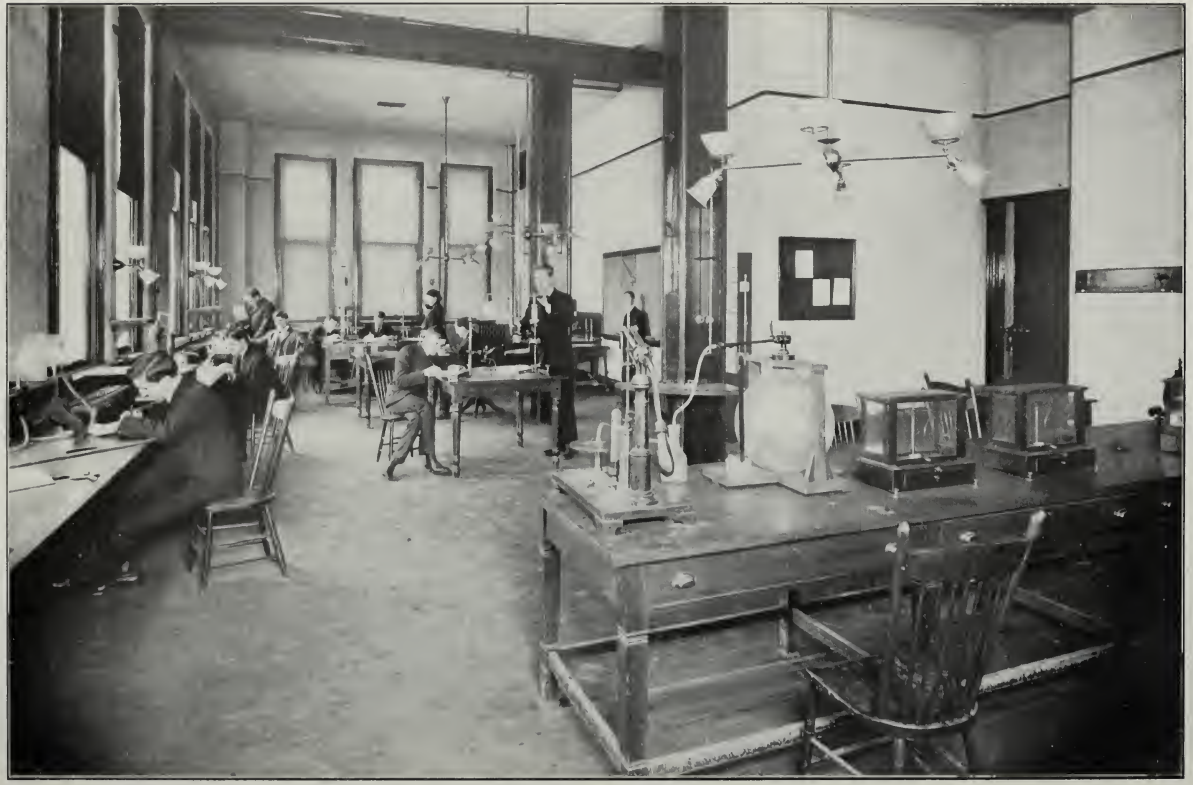
In the upper view, the loan desk occupies the right half of the picture, the doors on the left opening into the Periodical Room. The Library houses its own collection of 63,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, as well as the collections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, amounting to 24,000 volumes and 68,000 pamphlets. The Periodical Room contains the current numbers of 300 periodicals.

A MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY

The University of Cincinnati is universally regarded with special interest by reason of its unique position as a municipal institution. Comparatively few, however, realize its actual significance as the embodiment of the highest ideals of American democracy, and the result of State legislation unparalleled in this or any other country.

In contrast to institutions resting on private endowment or a sectarian foundation, the University of Cincinnati represents the unselfish efforts of a great number of citizens for the public welfare, and its purpose and aims are thus characteristic of the liberal and democratic spirit of the pioneers who moulded the civilization of the Ohio Valley. As early as 1807, only four years after Ohio was admitted to the Union as a State, an act was passed incorporating the first Cincinnati College. Its development thereafter is closely interwoven with the growth of the city. In 1814, the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary was organized by a number of public-spirited citizens. In 1819, the Medical College of Ohio received its charter, and, in 1833, the Cincinnati Law School was founded, at a time when there were but three other law schools in the United States. In 1842, the Cincinnati Astronomical Society was formed and an Observatory built and equipped by public subscription, an unparalleled instance of the devotion of the people of an American municipality to the interests of science. The Observatory is now a part of the University. The United States Weather Bureau was the child of this Observatory. The first weather maps ever issued were prepared by Professor Cleveland Abbé and published by the Cincinnati Observatory in 1869. Professor Abbé took these plans from here to Washington, where the United States Weather Bureau, the first and still the greatest institution of its kind in the world, was established in 1873.

In 1858, the endowment of Charles McMicken made it possible to co-ordinate these efforts, and under the State act of 1870, "to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education," the University of Cincinnati was incorporated. This act was only one of the many legislative provisions originating in the General Assembly of Ohio, which have developed into a municipal University code, holding a unique place in American legal annals. In the Revised Statutes of Ohio, 1904, a municipal university is defined, and provision made for its administration.



THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY IN CUNNINGHAM HALL

With the growth of the city and community there came a deeper realization on the part of the citizens of Cincinnati of the necessity of providing for the educational problem presented by the drift of population to our great cities. In accordance with enabling legislation on the part of the State, the city next began to tax herself for the support of the institution, thus marking the conversion of the University into an actual municipal institution.

In response to this call to public service, the University has made consistent successful efforts to fulfill the obligations of its special mission. Co-operation has become the keynote of University activities, this term being defined as "the plan for using all existing local establishments, whether public schools, factories, hospitals, social settlements, museums, libraries, zoological gardens, water works, gas and electric plants, and street railways, in the training of men and women for practical life and service." "Training in real life for real life" is this University's educational doctrine and "Co-operation in Service" its ideal.

The University of Cincinnati has made rapid progress in recent years, especially in the development of its courses and in the improvement of its buildings and equipment. In eight years the value of the productive endowment has increased 42 per cent; the income from the productive endowment has increased 46 per cent, from tuition and fees, 207 per cent, and from the city, 101 per cent, making the total increase in income about 124 per cent. The instructional staff has increased, during this time, 90 per cent, and the attendance, 120 per cent.

ADMISSION

Admission to the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Engineering and to the College for Teachers is by certificate from accredited high schools or by examinations covering sixteen units, two conditions only being allowed.

For admission to the Graduate School the bachelor's diploma from a recognized college is required.

For admission to the Medical College, high school graduation and college preparation in chemistry, physics, and biology, with laboratory, and a language, are required.

For special announcements of the various departments and for detailed information, address the Deans of the different Colleges, or

The Secretary of Admissions
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio

McMICKEN HALL

An interior view of the main entrance hall with a glimpse of the Auditorium through the open doors. McMicken Hall was the first building erected in Burnet Woods and is the center of undergraduate life.

THE GREEK ART ROOM IN McMICKEN HALL

This room contains reproductions of the most famous works of Greek art which serve as illustrative material for lectures given before the students in the Greek art class.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The Graduate School offers courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Philosophy. Advanced courses and opportunities for research are provided in the Departments of Anatomy, Astronomy, Botany, Bacteriology and Pathology, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English Language and Literature, Geology and Geography, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics (pure and applied), Philosophy, Physics, Physiology, Political and Social Science, Psychology, Romance Languages, and Zoology. Laboratory facilities are available in all of these subjects, and students have access to several libraries in the city, including the University Library of 69,500 volumes.

Competent students holding the Bachelor of Arts degree sometimes complete the requirements for the Master's degree in one year. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is given to students who pursue at least three years of resident work at the University, who present a satisfactory thesis and pass a final examination in one major and two minor subjects.

The character of work done in the Graduate School may be studied in a pamphlet giving a list of the publications from this School, and in the special announcement which will be forwarded upon application.

THE McMICKEN COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The McMicken College of Liberal Arts affords many curricula for students desiring general culture or opportunities for subprofessional training. Various groups of courses give ample opportunity for those expecting to take up business callings, such as law, medicine, teaching, or engineering. Students are advised to take at least a partial course of liberal training before beginning their professional training. Physical training during two years is required of all undergraduate students. Opportunities are also provided for training in public speaking.

THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN CUNNINGHAM HALL

EVENING COURSES

In response to a growing demand on the part of graduates of the Night High Schools and of others who recognize the benefits to be derived from systematic study even after one has entered upon his life's work, the University in 1912 decided to hold some of its regular liberal arts classes in the evening.

The courses to be given in the evening include a variety of subjects representing nearly all the regular departments of the College of Liberal Arts. They have been selected with special reference to the needs of two classes: (1) those who expect in time to be able to complete the regular requirements for a degree; (2) those who desire only to broaden their outlook in certain directions, or perhaps to render their regular vocation more efficient by a line of study bearing directly upon it.

THE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

The College for Teachers is under the joint management of the City Board of Education and the University. The Board of Education gives the use of four schools, changed each year, for the practical training of teachers for elementary, secondary, and normal schools, and for special branches of school work. The Liberal Arts College, the Art Academy, and the Kindergarten Training School co-operate in the programs for school teachers, art teachers, and kindergartners.

The four-year courses for elementary and secondary school teachers are made up of two years of work in Liberal Arts followed by two years of professional study and training in the College for Teachers, and lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education. Graduates of this College are placed on the preferred list for appointment in the Cincinnati Schools without further examination except in the theory and practice of teaching, and with salaries averaging $150 more a year than those paid other new teachers. Courses under other faculties may be pursued by the students of this College, so that work in it may count towards the regular Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts degree. The School has the use of all the regular laboratories of the University. The Zoological Garden, a bird reserve park, and a school garden, add to the facilities for nature study.

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

The Engineering Building is 260 feet long and 170 feet deep. It is built of ferro-concrete, with brick and terra cotta exterior, and is fireproof throughout.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Believing that the practice of engineering could only be learned in the actual works and that the University's function was to teach the theory co-ordinately with the practice, the Engineering College in 1906 instituted Co-operative Courses combining the theory and practice of engineering. In these courses students work alternate weeks and fortnights in machine shops, foundries, electrical shops, and with railroad construction and traction companies. The students are divided into two sections which alternate with each other, one section being in school, while the other is doing practical work. The University courses comprehend the scientific, technical, and cultural subjects of the usual four-year courses. The new laboratories of the Engineering College are thoroughly equipped for scientific investigation in all the departments.

The practical work is planned to give a thorough course, beginning with the simple labor of actually doing things and going on to and including the more complex advanced work of engineering practice. For example, a young man desiring to become a railroad engineer, begins work as a laborer on a track gang; he remains on this until he is competent himself to direct the work of the gang, after which he goes to the bridge-carpenter gang. Following this he is transferred to a bridge shop to learn fabrication. He then goes back to the railroad on ferro-concrete work and switch and signal work. After a short time in the motive-power departments, he finally reaches the engineering department. In mechanical engineering, a student goes through much the same apprenticeship as the machinist, with foundry work in addition. In his latter years, he also goes into the engineering department. Through a system of co-ordination by special instructors, who visit the shops weekly where the students are at work, the theoretical and practical departments are brought into close connection.

Student apprentices are paid for their work at the prevailing commercial rate paid any other person doing the same class of work. There is a minimum scale of wages, however, beginning at 10 cents per hour and increasing 1 cent per hour every six months.

The Co-operative Course is five years in length and operates eleven months of the year. The University has a regular four-year course also.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW CINCINNATI GENERAL HOSPITAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

The buildings in this plan face Burnet Avenue and cover an area of twenty-seven acres. Only a few of them will be erected at present, additions being made as needed. It is estimated that enough ground has been secured to accommodate all the buildings needed for a hundred years to come. It is a fifteen minutes walk from the Hospital to the University.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Cincinnati has always been a great medical teaching center. The reputation of her physicians and the excellent facilities afforded by her admirable hospitals attracted many students to the several proprietary medical schools. These schools have now all been merged into the one University Medical College, which has the support of the entire medical profession and the co-operation of the city and its hospitals. The impulse thus given to medical science is taking form in a great new City Hospital now being erected near the University at a cost of approximately $4,000,000. Among the buildings of this Hospital is a laboratory and museum building which will be under the direction of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the Medical College. The Board of Health also co-operates with the College in training its students after a plan similar to the Co-operative Course for engineers.

The Faculty of the Medical College is now made up of scientific men who give all their time to instruction in the fundamental branches and to laboratory work, and of lecturers and clinicians selected from the medical profession of Cincinnati. The course of study covers four years. The first two years are devoted chiefly to laboratory work in the fundamental sciences, and the last two chiefly to clinical work in the several hospitals. Graduates receive appointments through competitive examinations to interneships in the leading hospitals of Cincinnati and vicinity.

CONTAGIOUS GROUP OF THE NEW CINCINNATI GENERAL HOSPITAL

This group consists of a three-story administration and service building, a two-story observation building, three two-story pavilions for contagious diseases, and one disinfection station.

VIEW OF THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The College of Commerce has been organized for the purpose of providing opportunity for higher commercial education. It was established in 1906 as a separate institution, largely the outgrowth of evening classes held under the patronage of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and became a part of the University in 1912.

The College offers courses in commerce, finance, accounting, and commercial law and business administration, which are given for the present in the evening. It is open to all who are qualified to profit by its facilities. It is now recognized that one's achievement of success in a business career is greatly aided by learning what the experience of others has to teach. The saving of waste is an important element in modern industry, and it is in keeping with this idea that the wasteful method which requires business men to learn everything anew for themselves is giving place to a system which aims to provide opportunity for each generation to know the results of the efforts of preceding generations, thereby enabling it to start somewhat in advance of where its predecessor did and so attain larger results. There are, of course, many phases of business which every man must learn for himself, but business experience has developed principles and methods of procedure which can be taught. Moreover, these principles and methods have become so far standardized as to constitute a useful foundation upon which to build the experience of the individual.

As it is highly advantageous in preparing for a commercial career to follow a systematic and intensive course, the College offers a carefully arranged curriculum leading to graduation, but its classes are open also to those who desire instruction along special lines only. Indeed, all whose training, either in a preparatory school or in actual business, is such as to enable them to utilize profitably the advantages of the College are invited to avail themselves of the work it offers.

CLASS DAY, MAY 31, 1912

A view of the members of the Senior class marching to the campus for class-day exercises accompanied on either side by the girls of the Junior class carrying the ivy chain.

STUDENT LIFE

Student life among the men centers in the gymnasium and that of the women in the women's hall. They are further organized in many departmental clubs and societies, some of the more important being the Debating Council, the Men's Glee and Mandolin Club, the Women's Glee Club, the History Club, the Literary Society, composed of young women, the Speaker's Club, an oratorical and debating society composed of young men, the Blue Hydra, an association devoted to the study of biology, the Chemical Journal Club, the Student Section of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Student Section of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. The University Club is composed of representatives from the student clubs, from the fraternities, and from the four classes. A tribunal for self-government exists in the College of Engineering. The Woman Student's League provides lecturers to address the women of the University. The Athletic Association, made up of students and members of the faculty, controls the business of inter-collegiate athletics. A Musical Association directs the business of the Glee Clubs. Another association publishes the *University News*.

The student body of the University is a most representative one, a recent canvass showing that the parents of the students follow all kinds of occupations and professions. The number of students who work for self-support—both men and women—is unusually large, and the student who works is often a leader in athletics, scholarship, or social life. The spirit of democracy fosters this condition and measures a man's worth not by his position in the outside world, but by his work and service in the University and to his fellow-students.

MAIN LABORATORY, ENGINEERING BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH

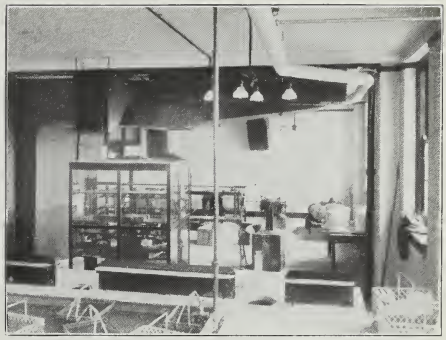
The main laboratory is 220 feet long and 40 feet wide. It contains gas producers and gas engines, steam engines and steam turbines, air compressors, machines for physical testing of materials, and different types of dynamos and motors. It also has a large test floor for testing machine tools, hydraulic machinery, steam engines and electrical machinery, and separate laboratories for testing cement, for standardization, photometry and telephony. In the sub-basement are the maintenance and repair shops, the heating and ventilating machinery and the laboratory for heavy machinery.

MAIN LABORATORY, ENGINEERING BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH

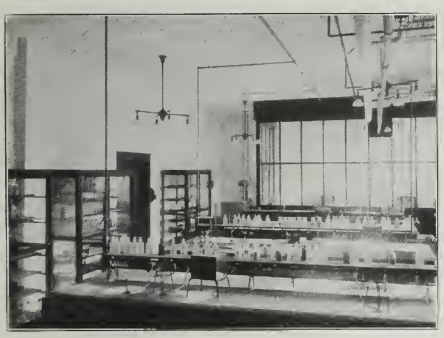
LECTURE ROOM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

STUDENTS' CLUB ROOM IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN McMICKEN HALL



CEMENT LABORATORY IN THE ENGINEERING BUILDING



CEMENT LABORATORY IN THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

A DRAWING ROOM IN THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

THE GYMNASIUM

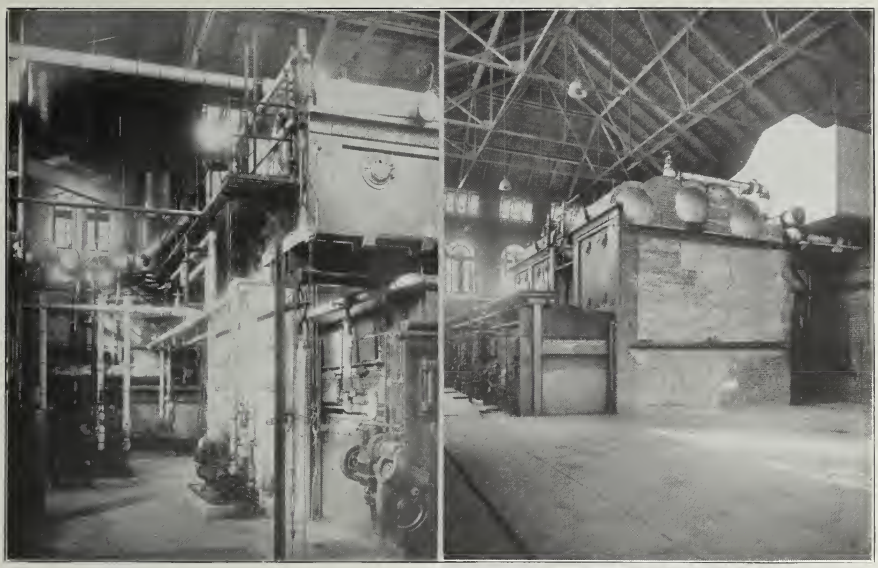
The Gymnasium is 78 feet by 115 feet, exterior measurements, with a projection in front 110 feet wide by an average depth of 25 feet. The Gymnasium hall proper is 75 feet by 110 feet and is fully equipped with apparatus and a running track of 19 laps to the mile. The building also contains a trophy room 30 by 35 feet, and sparring, wrestling, and fencing rooms, two office rooms for the director, a large reception room, a cloak and hat room, and an apparatus room. Locker rooms with shower baths are provided for both the home and visiting teams. The basement floor is supplied with a swimming pool 25 by 60 feet. The main locker room, 60 by 110 feet, with a 20-foot ceiling, has a capacity for 2,400 lockers.

INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM

THE POWER PLANT

The Power Plant produces current for all lights and power and furnishes steam for heating. It is supplied with three 300-horsepower Sterling water-tube boilers, nine hundred horsepower in all. One of these boilers is constructed for a pressure of 225 pounds per square inch and is provided with meters and pumps to be used for experiments.

The engine room contains two Skinner engines, direct connected to Triumph generators, aggregating about 400 horsepower. Current is generated at 2,300 volts, three phase, alternating, and is transformed at the various buildings on the campus. Beside the usual switchboard instruments, automatic recorders give continuous lighting and power records. The floor space in engine and boiler rooms and the chimney are sufficient for twice the number of machines now installed. A tunnel seven feet wide and seven and one-half feet high connects the power plant with the other buildings.



INTERIOR OF POWER PLANT

LECTURE ROOM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

CARSON FIELD

The field is 607 feet by 560 feet, and is laid out, graded, drained, and sodded in the best manner, and has a baseball diamond, a football field, and a quarter-mile track. There is also a 120-yard straightaway course 24 feet wide. An appropriation has been made to erect a stadium.

SCENE IN BURNET WOODS

View of path and bridge in Burnet Woods leading from the lake to the University.

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